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NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION.
A DAY OF DEBATE—ATTACK ON THE ADMINISTRATION BY MR. PLATT, THE TEMPORARY SPEAKER—THE SPEECH APPROVED BY SENATOR CONKLING—DISCUSSION ON THE PLATFORM.

The New-York Republican Convention met at Rochester yesterday morning. Thomas C. Platt was appointed temporary Chairman, and in his address made a fierce attack upon the President's Civil Service policy and upon Secretary Everts. Senator Conkling was chosen permanent chairman, but declined to serve and moved that Mr. Platt be substituted. The motion prevailed. The platform is in opposition to the President's restrictive order in relation to Federal office-holders, and George William Curtis followed its reading by a resolution approving the course of the President which he advocated in a vigorous speech. The rest of the day was devoted to speechmaking on the resolutions, the debate being closed by an attack by Senator Conkling on Mr. Curtis. No nominations were made.

ATTACK ON THE ADMINISTRATION.
THE CONVENTION PLACED IN DIRECT ANTAGONISM TO PRESIDENT HAYES—MR. PLATT'S SPEECH APPROVED BY SENATOR CONKLING.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
ROCHESTER, Sept. 26.—It is not easy to fathom the underlying purpose, if there was any, in pursuing the keynote of dissension and division was struck in the opening speech of the temporary chairman this morning, and followed up until the end was reached, and the party set at odds. All day yesterday the absolute possession of the convention by Senator Conkling was freely conceded. No one dreamed of disputing it with him, only questioning as to whether he would use his opportunity discreetly, and manage the convention in the interest of peace and harmony. Up to the time of Mr. George W. Curtis's arrival, in the evening, the delegates who were known to be favorable to the Administration had indicated no purpose to disturb the harmony of the proceedings by asking an endorsement of the Administration. They were supposed to be quite content with what then seemed the programme of the Conkling delegates—to ignore the Administration entirely, neither approving nor condemning its acts or policies. The arrival of Mr. Curtis changed the aspect of affairs somewhat, though not seriously. It was once communicated to Mr. Conkling that Mr. Curtis had expressed the determination to force the convention, so far as it lay in his power, to take a position either for or against the Administration. There was something in this announcement that seemed to awaken the pugnacious spirit of the Senator, who had begun to grow tired of the futility of the situation. It was plain that he did not shrink from the issue Mr. Curtis proposed to raise, but rather welcomed the excitement of the coming fight. Mr. Curtis could have been disposed of easily, had Senator Conkling been inclined to avoid a rupture. As was stated in last night's dispatches, the majority of the convention had it in their power to prevent his introducing his resolutions or making a speech in either one of two or three different ways, the simplest of which was to postpone the committee's report until after the nominations, when the convention would be on the edge of dissolution and debate would be impracticable.

But neither Senator Conkling nor his friends were taking counsel of prudence, or endeavoring in any way to shirk an open contest; and that their deliberate throwing down the gauntlet and inviting the fight was premeditated, was plain from the fact that Mr. Platt's speech, upon taking the chair, was in point before Mr. Curtis appeared upon the scene, and that speech bristled at every point with hostility to the Administration so marked and positive that no friend of the President could decently let it go unanswered. Mr. Conkling's forces were arranged for a fight at the opening of the convention. Whatever the other side might think about it, he and his friends knew that unless the friends of the Administration were utter cravens in spirit, ready to back down inconspicuously at the first assault, there would be a lively tussle on the floor. They came in their war-paint, Mr. Conkling, with a complacent and rather cocky air, occupied a seat in the aisle, well up in front, by the side of the Hon. John Lawson, whose dusky features in repose, clutching a cigar-stump—also in repose—served admirably as a foil for the handsome blonde. Toward the rear of the hall sat Mr. George W. Curtis, an apparently inconspicuous and disinterested spectator. Mr. Conkling was the figure of the convention, and seemed not unconscious of it. In Mr. Curtis's seat there sat only the possibility of an interruption. The hall had been handsomely decorated with flags and flowers, and in the centre of a floral wreath at the front of the presiding officer, the motto "Harmony" blossomed upon the inharmonious.

Mr. Platt's speech, which had been printed and was ready for distribution in slip immediately after its delivery, was the first sensation of the day. It was evident enough from the first two or three sentences that he had been put forward with a belligerent purpose, and that his speech was to be a gauntlet thrown down to the friends of the Administration. A slight manifestation of surprise at this early opening of the batteries against the Administration was succeeded by amazement at the indiscriminate character of the assault and the exhibition of rancorous and uncompromising hostility which the speaker did not affect to qualify or conceal. It was the general judgment of the convention—in which, I think, the more prudent of Senator Conkling's friends concurred—that Mr. Platt's speech was in exceeding bad temper and the worst possible taste. It was, of course, made with Senator Conkling's knowledge, if not by his advice, and the wonder is that the gentleman should have shown such woful lack of judgment as to lead off with such a demonstration. The applause which greeted Mr. Platt's reference to ex-President Grant, was genuine and enthusiastic, and there was special significance in the quick and hearty recognition given to the speaker's emphasis upon the devotion of the ex-President to his friends and his party as well as to his country. The applause came from men who had enjoyed his favor and experienced his devotion. It was all the more hearty because it suggested the contrast in this regard between Grant and Hayes, and afforded an opportunity to get in an implied condemnation of the latter. Mr. Platt's speech was the first mistake of a convention which should have made harmony its first object, and the first mistake of the Senator who inspired it, and whose future largely depends upon his promoting the union of the party instead of cultivating dissension. Mr. Conkling made the further mistake of putting himself conspicuously forward as the directing and controlling spirit of the convention. He really had absolute control, and it would have been wiser in him to be content with the substance of power without parading the possession of it so publicly. His early appearance on the floor in a set speech, upon the comparatively unimportant question of referring the credentials of contesting delegates to a committee, was hardly becoming a man in his position. It only had the effect to start a warm and somewhat personal controversy, without changing the result or accomplishing any good purpose. A delegate of less prominence might just as well have been put forward at that time, and Mr. Conkling saved from the appearance of meddling

with insignificant details, and provoking acrimonious debate.

The composition of the committee was about what might have been expected under the circumstances. The anti-Administration men had the power and exercised it, making no pretence of giving the Administration wing a show upon any of the committees. It would have been magnanimous, at least, to put Mr. Curtis on the Committee on Resolutions, but I suppose it was thought such a step would not be conducive to the harmony so much desired; so the committee was made up in such a manner as to avoid any difference of opinion in that body, and insure a unanimous report. The opportunity for gaining something by the appearance at least of fairness and magnanimity was lost. I do not know whether to attribute the remarkable performance by which Mr. Platt was continued as permanent chairman, to a disposition to force the issue against the Administration, by inducing in this way the bitter speech of the temporary chairman, or to a desire for dramatic effect, or to unpremeditated blundering. Mr. Conkling, of course, knew that he was to be the permanent presiding officer, and knew it in time to have had the committee's report changed if he desired; but instead of doing this he waited until the committee's report had been accepted, and the gentlemen appointed for the purpose had waited upon him to escort him to the chair. Even then he did not seem to have communicated his change of purpose to these gentlemen until just as they reached the platform with him, when he abruptly left them, and walking down the aisle to his seat, made the remarkable speech which he declined to accept the chairmanship, and nominated Mr. Platt in his stead. The tone of the speech was aggressive in the highest degree. His reference to the forthcoming report of the Committee on Resolutions broadly indicated that they were hostile to the Administration, and would bring on a fight in which—with an not over modest assumption of responsibility—he said he felt it to be his duty to be on the floor in the thick of the fray. When, to these intimations of trouble ahead, he added the proposition to amend the committee's report by substituting Mr. Platt's name for his own as permanent chairman, there was no mistaking his purpose. Obviously enough the intention was to put the convention in an unmistakably hostile attitude toward the Administration, and make its action in that regard so offensive as possible. It would hardly do to put in the platform the plain language in which Mr. Platt had avowed his personal hostility to the Administration and his contempt for its policy, but the end would be answered if, after listening to Mr. Platt's utterances, the convention should adopt them as its own sentiments by making him its permanent presiding officer. I do not know that this was a prearranged plan for making the hostility of the convention to the Administration as conspicuous and pronounced as possible, but it certainly had that appearance. Of the brisk and animated discussion, not entirely free from personalities, which followed this piece of tactics, you have a full report elsewhere. Mr. Forster's speech was spicy and tart, and went with the utmost directness to the merits of the question. I cannot forbear saying that the respectful hearing given him by a convention opposed to him by more than two-thirds majority, was creditable to the fairness and candor of the body itself and the party it represented. It was the sort of frank talk that would have broken up most conventions in a row. The vote upon the question disclosed the fact that over a hundred delegates were unwilling to put the proposed deliberate affront upon their own Administration. The belief has been there were not more than seventy or eighty who sympathized with the Administration. The announcement immediately on the heels of this result that the report of the Platform Committee was ready, and would be received and acted upon, at once set at rest the suspicion which had been gaining ground, that to avoid debate the report would be postponed till after the nominations, when it would be too late for discussion. It was clearly to be an opportunity for the largest kind of free speech, as well as the occasion of the largest kind of a free fight. The dignified or diplomatic utterances of the platform conveyed the real sentiments of the convention, more by what they omitted than what they contained, and no doubt Mr. Conkling and his friends felt the need of an outlet for freer discourse upon the President's policy than the limitations of platform rhetoric allowed them; so the resolutions were read, and Mr. Conkling—much as a matter of course—proposed his amendment, and opened the ball of discussion. In another dispatch you have a report of the speeches. They tell their own story, and carry their own comment. The hall was densely packed with an interested and attentive audience, who listened with manifest enjoyment, and frequently interrupted the speakers on the other side with bursts of hearty applause. So far as a spectator could judge of the sympathies of the audience by their applause, the majority or the delegates were opposed to the Administration, but a clear majority of the whole audience, including spectators, were in sympathy. No party convention in any State, for many years, has enjoyed such free discussion of its platform of principles. The convention was phenomenal in the respect of unrestricted freedom of discussion. No one seemed desirous of choking off debate, and every one freed his mind without restraint or check. All this takes time and is tedious, but it clears the political atmosphere and perhaps in the end does good.

Senator Conkling has now frankly answered the question which was in everybody's mind, after it appeared that he held the convention in his own hand. What he has done with it is to array it in an attitude of unmistakable and apparently uncompromising hostility to the policy of the Administration. He has done it without evasion or concealment. If his management of the convention is open to criticism for what seems to be an ill-judged and unwise policy, calculated to provoke dissension, instead of promoting harmony, it may at least be said, on the other hand, that he has met the issue with manly frankness, and exhibited the courage of his convictions. He willingly assumes what justly belongs to him—the entire responsibility for the step taken. It must be conceded he has shown the quality of boldness, so essential in a leader, even if he has failed to exhibit the other, and, perhaps, equally important quality, of discretion. As to his motives, I presume neither he nor his friends will claim that they are absolutely unselfish or unmixed with personal ambition. He does not wish to destroy or divide the party. That is the farthest thing from his purpose. If he considered the course of President Hayes upon the Southern question and the reform of the Civil Service likely to destroy the party, and believed that the man who should first step boldly out in opposition to it, and bring the party back to his old moorings, would be hailed as its preserver and recognized as its leader, his handling of the convention and direction of its course would not be inexplicable. Possibly this is his forecast of the future. Even then it seems to me a less aggressive and more conciliatory course would have been wise; but he loves fighting better than negotiating and his hates are sometimes stronger than his ambitions. He has had a field-day, and should be satisfied for a while. As to what comes of it we shall have to wait and see.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.
THREE SESSIONS AND NO NOMINATION—DEBATES ON THE PLATFORM—SENATOR CONKLING'S REPLY TO GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.
(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The convention came together at 11 o'clock this morning, in the spacious hall on the upper story of the new City Hall, of Rochester, altogether the finest audience chamber in which a State convention has met of late years

It accommodates about 1,500 persons, and sufficed to hold the convention and its spectators comfortably. The people of Rochester were evidently disposed to improve the rare opportunity they now enjoy of showing how a State convention could be welcomed. The great hall was hung round with flags of all nations and colors, and the broad handsome platform was decked with flowers. In order that there might be no favoritism and no suspicion of it in the admission of persons as spectators, no tickets were issued either for spectators or delegates; but there was no crowding or confusion and the convention opened quietly. It was a noticeably fine-looking body of men, trite as that remark has become about State conventions. The rowdy element—never very large, to be sure, in a Republican convention—was now conspicuously absent. There was also a marked proportion of men of past and present prominence in the organization. Of Congressmen and ex-Congressmen there were, Lyman Tremin, Charles H. Adams, Hamilton Ward, Giles W. Hotchkiss, Henry Van Arman, W. L. Sessions, John H. Ketchum, G. A. Bagley, C. L. Merriam, John D. Lawson, Frank Hiseock, A. Z. McCarthy, A. B. James, Calvin T. Hubbard, Thomas C. Platt, and W. H. Baker. Of present and former Senators and Assemblymen there were: Elliott C. Cowdin, Henry R. Pierson, A. J. Wellman, O. T. Tracy, Wm. B. Woodin, Isaac Plumb, F. W. Tolson, Wm. E. Calhoun, George W. Fay, Myron A. McKee, Wm. W. Goodrich, Jacob Worth, Jonathan E. Morry, Merchant Hollington, Harrison A. Lyon, Thomas Murphy, Edward M. Madden, Dan. H. Cole, D. W. C. Peck, Hamilton Fish, Jr., L. Bradford Prince, A. B. Hepburn, A. X. Parker, Jonathan Sanford, D. G. Younglove, Henry Smith, Wm. Gehlke, J. E. B. Santee, Eugene B. Gere, Robert Wadell, Chas. M. Deane, George H. Foster, Wolcott J. Humphreys, Edgar Shannon, and Jeremiah Thistlethwaite.

Before the convention was called to order, Mr. Conkling had made his appearance on the floor, near the platform, in the midst of a group of friends, among whom A. B. Cornell, ex-Congressman John D. Lawson, Lyman Tremin, Henry R. Pierson and Superintendent of Insurance Smyth were conspicuous. Mr. Conkling seated himself in the middle aisle, one or two seats back from the front—selected the best place to command the whole convention. He had evidently come to lead his forces into battle. Mr. Curtis, the rival leader, sat far back in the hall. There were some significant smiles when Mr. Cornell, bringing down his gavel, announced that he appeared as the Chairman of the State Committee to call them together in accordance with the standing rules of the Republican State conventions, giving the President's order of the cold shoulder with all politeness. The original intention to make Lyman Tremin temporary chairman was abandoned, as his health does not permit him to stand for any length of time. When the name of ex-Congressman Platt, of Troy, was announced for the position, there was some applause, in which Mr. Conkling joined. Indeed, Mr. Conkling had a great deal to do with the applause, as will be seen further on. Mr. Platt's speech was, to say the least, extraordinary, but many portions of it were acceptable, if not to the whole convention, at least to the distinguished delegate from Onondaga. When he spoke of the purpose of the convention "to recognize the fighting soldiers of the old Republican army," there was no response from the mass of the convention, but Mr. Conkling, with the small knot of friends about him, applauded. When he spoke of the indignation with which a strong Republican faith scorned the suggestion that the mission of the Republican party is ended, the applause was more general, and Mr. Conkling led it. But he did not lead it, and there were very few signs of approval, when Mr. Platt made his unexpected attack upon Secretary Everts, alluding to his connection with President Johnson's Administration, and his alleged vote for Mr. Tillam for Governor, and characterizing persons of his class as never having had any honest Republican principles. When Mr. Platt declared that Republicans had confidence in their old leaders, and were determined to stand by them, there was considerable applause, which Mr. Conkling did not lead, for this was in compliment to him. It was not, however, till Gen. Grant's name was mentioned that the convention really showed any animation. Then there was a great burst of applause. Mr. Conkling raising his white hands above his head and clapping loudly. This rose and fell, and rose and fell again, and broke out yet again when Mr. Platt feelingly spoke of Gen. Grant as a man who was true to his friends. Then Mr. Conkling waved his handkerchief in ecstasy. The passage of the speech in which Mr. Platt discussed Civil Service Reform was coolly received, and there was some faint hissing. The speech, as a whole, produced a flurry of excitement entirely unconnected with its force or wisdom. It was asked on all sides: Is this the keynote of the convention? Is this what Mr. Conkling's moderation and prudence are to amount to—attacking the New-York member of the Cabinet in the New-York Convention, and openly sneering at the Civil Service policy? This comment by no means decreased, when it was found that the slips of the speech, which were distributed immediately after its delivery, showed that the speech as printed differed materially from the speech as read. The attack on Mr. Everts was evidently an afterthought, for it was not to be found in the printed copy, while on that copy was a passage marked off.

Mr. Platt's speech was characterized by some of Mr. Conkling's warmest friends as injudicious, to say the least, and some of them seemed anxious to have it understood that he spoke only for himself. This view seemed plausible enough, and would have doubtless been fully adopted if it had not been for Mr. Conkling's unexpected and singular action at the afternoon session. The speech was most severely criticised, however, on the ground that it was in exceedingly bad taste for a man whose attempt to secure a Cabinet position had been somewhat notorious, to make such an attack on an Administration which he had failed to enter. This point, as will be seen further on, a speaker made effective use of afterwards.

The first slight friction of the day came over the old question of the Independent Republicans of New-York, who made their usual demand for admission. The question raised was whether or not the names of the regular delegation should be excluded from the hall, until the contest had been heard and determined; and on this issue different delegates took sides; as they always do wholly without regard to the legal merits of the case, but solely as members of the majority and minority. Mr. Foster, of Westchester, appeared for the contestants, and was supported by Gen. Martindale, of Monroe, and Senator Prince, of Queens, and was so unfortunate as to have Charles P. Shaw as an outside ally. When Senator Conkling rose to discuss the question, he was greeted with a long round of applause, which finally grew into cheers; and he gracefully turned it to account as a sign of the harmony and good feeling that prevailed in the convention. A long debate followed, interesting only for the flashes of feeling that had deeper meaning than this technical question. There was a spirited exchange of thrusts between Gen. Martindale and Mr. Conkling. The latter claimed that the former had not correctly quoted his remarks—and turning his face toward him, and poking his finger at him in his accustomed way—he said his honorable friend had not gained his triumphs, either in council or war, by misrepresenting an opponent, and the Senator's followers rewarded his oratorical flight with a cheer. This question once out of the way, the committees were announced, and it was seen that all were made up solely of Conkling men. Mr. Conkling was made a

member of the Committee on Resolutions, and Mr. Curtis, for the first time in some years, was left off.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The afternoon session opened with a surprise. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Senator Conkling as permanent President, as was arranged some days ago. When the convention had waited fully ten minutes for the Senator, he entered, and, instead of proceeding to the chair, expressed a high-bred and rather comical surprise that he had been chosen in his absence to this position. He said that he thought it was perhaps best that he should remain on the floor, there to take his full share of responsibility for whatever the convention might say, and for whatever it might refuse to say. He then suggested that ex-Congressman Platt had shown himself so capable in the chair, that he might be continued there. In this Mr. Conkling was more polite than accurate, for Mr. Platt was far from mannerly in the chair. Just what Conkling's purpose was in doing this is not clear. He certainly by so doing accepted the responsibility of Mr. Platt's remarks, and perhaps the true explanation of it was that given by one of his supporters, who said that the Senator wanted to force again upon the minority a Chairman whose speech had created so much dissatisfaction. But he was not to succeed without a struggle. Mr. Forster of Westchester, was instantly upon his feet with a ringing protest. He objected to the election of a gentleman as permanent Chairman whose speech as temporary Chairman was calculated to put the convention in a false position toward the Administration. So extraordinary a step as an objection to the election of a Chairman, and the spirited and manly way in which it was taken, drew out a storm of applause and hisses from the crowd that now filled the great hall to overflowing. Mr. Forster is one of the best parliamentary fighters seen nowadays in a Republican Convention. He has a vigorous way of shooting out his sentences that tells better in a political convention than some more studied speakers. Last year he was one of Mr. Curtis's most effective aids in the opposition to Mr. Conkling at Syracuse, and this year he sat by Mr. Curtis's side, dividing with him the aggressive work of leadership. Mr. Forster made some allusions to Mr. Platt's speech that, if made with less sincerity would have savored of the demagogue, but which, made as they were, would have told heavily on any convention that was not already cast in a mould. He reminded Mr. Platt that he had done the very last thing he should have done; that it was not for him to attack men who hold offices which he had himself sought; that the gentleman who aspired to be Postmaster-General should have refrained from assailing the man who is Postmaster-General. He added, bluntly, that the speech was "in shamefully bad taste." Therefore, he proposed that Senator Conkling himself should be made Chairman; and in this curious way Mr. Conkling became the candidate of the anti-Conkling men. Ex-Congressman Hamilton Ward, who led the Greeley and Fenton forces in the famous Republican Convention of six years ago, the anniversary of which occurs to-morrow, but who is now one of the strongest Conkling men in the party, came to Mr. Platt's rescue, and declared that, if it be true that the announcement of Republican principles be the condemnation of the persons enrolled in the Administration, he would let that condemnation fall. After Mr. Forster had made an attempt to make Lyman Tremin chairman, inasmuch as it seemed impossible to force Mr. Conkling into the chair, the eyes and noses were taken, inasmuch as objection had been made to Mr. Platt solely on account of his reflections on the Administration, this vote was fairly a test vote upon the President. It was evident that no Administration man would vote for Mr. Platt and probably no Conkling man would vote against him, though there was a good deal of quiet disgust even among them. The vote showed a somewhat larger portion of strength for the Hayes party than it had been supposed it had. There were 311 votes for putting Mr. Platt in the chair, and 110 for keeping him out. When Mr. Platt took the chair he was rewarded for his trials with a hoarse cheer, and the business of the day began. At once Charles E. Smith, of Albany, read the platform. The significant portions were received with a great deal of favor, as was the arrangement of Attorney-General Fairchild. Mr. Curtis was immediately on the floor with a substitute approving the Administration in unqualified terms. He made skilful use of the fact that the demand of the majority of the convention had been for peace and harmony, and yet the first words of the platform were a declaration of devotion to the Union and the Constitution with all its Amendments. It declares its firm belief that the only way to preserve the Union is by the Presidential election by fraud and chicanery under the protection of the Federal army, and through the ballot-box will express its condemnation of the act and the actors in the same, and its determination to resist by all means in its power the freedom of the ballot-box, unaided by the bayonet, and insists that military interference in regulating and controlling elections is subversive of the first clause of the Federal Government.

It declares its opposition to subsidies, and in favor of the preservation of the public lands for the use of actual settlers. It declares its hostility to the financial policy of the Republican party, withdrawing capital from taxation, increasing the burden of the public debt by declaring currency bonds payable in gold, demonetizing silver in the interest of this side, and at the expense of the debtors, and alienating the confidence of the people in the currency of the United States, and demands that the property of the Government, and the property of the people, be sold for cash, and that silver be demonetized, and the present Resumption Act be repealed, and resumption be postponed until the financial condition of the country is such as to permit of it. It declares its opposition to the longer continuance of National Bank currency, and demands that the Government furnish its own notes in the place of currency.

It declares its unyielding opposition to high protective tariffs, as violative in principle, advancing the interests of the few at the expense of the many. It declares its opposition to the fostering of monopolies, and favors such legislative regulation of interstate commerce as will prevent pooling combinations of railroad, express, telegraph and freight companies from extorting exorbitant rates, to make watered stock yield a productive force, and to secure the protection of the people from such combinations. It declares in favor of such legislation as will equalize the pay of all soldiers in the late war, and its hostility to the system of bounty money, and in favor of the payment to them of their honest dues. It declares for the reduction of National and State expenses, and to that end demands the reorganization of the Government, and the discharge of large and increased salaries of officers, and the discharge of all superfluous employees.

It declares its opposition to high and exorbitant rates of interest, and demands the reduction of the legal rates to 7 per cent, and its opposition to the repeal of laws exempting railroad lands and corporate stock and property, other than that held for religious and school purposes, from taxation. It declares for the maintenance of our free-school system, free to all, without aid of sectarianism. It declares its opposition to extraordinary and unusual salaries, and to all such salaries as are not in accordance with the lawfully expressed will of the majority.

It demands that due regard be paid by our Government to the laboring man, and to all the just claims of workingmen, and demands the enactment of stringent laws for the protection of labor and the savings of labor, and the collection of wages, due to workingmen, and the demand for proper regulation of prison labor laws, and for the health and the lives of operatives in manufacturing establishments, we recommend the restriction of our prudences, we recommend the ticket the day put in nomination to the favorable consideration and support of the citizens of the State.

The following ticket was nominated:
For Governor—James Mallory, of Milwaukee.
For Lieutenant-Governor—R. E. Davis, of Dane.
For Secretary of State—James B. Hayes, of Dodge.
For State Treasurer—John Ringie, of Marquette.

THE LONG ISLAND DEPOSITORS.
About 200 of the 4,000 depositors of the Long Island Savings Bank held a meeting last evening. D. D. Smith was called to the chair. A number of persons expressed opinions in regard to the action of the Attorney-General in preventing Mr. Ogden from continuing in the position of receiver. The general sentiment was favorable to the action of the Attorney-General, and the meeting was adjourned upon the motion of the officers. The resolutions passed were that there were no grounds for proposed set forth that there were no grounds for doubting the integrity of the officers, although the intention of the officers was to use the money for the erection of a building was unlawful; the acceptance of the propositions of the officers for settlement was ap-

proved, as likely to secure the best interests of the depositors; the Attorney-General and the Bank Superintendent were urged to discontinue the legal proceedings already begun against the bank, in order to prevent delay and loss from legal expenses; in case a receiver should be required to close accounts, it was urged that he should be appointed by the local courts; and Mr. Ogden, the former receiver, was said to be a man in whom the strictest confidence could be placed. Fears were expressed by several depositors that the measures proposed would tend to evade the claims of depositors, and that the estate transactions which were a more searching investigation might show to have been committed by the trustees; on this ground a number voted against the resolutions. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the trustees in regard to the best means of settlement.

THE BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN.
PLEVNA CONSIDERED SECURE.
HOPES ENTERTAINED AT CONSTANTINOPLE THAT THE BESIEGERS WILL WITHDRAW.
It was reported in Constantinople last night, that the Russians had again attacked Plevna, but the statement is not confirmed. The absence of Gen. Skobeleff, who was yesterday at Bucharest, in itself affords reason to doubt it. The Turks continue confident of their ability to hold Plevna, and are sending more supplies to the garrison. Minister Lazard is interceding for the Geshoffs, who are now evidently in less danger of being hanged.

THE DEFENCE OF PLEVNA.
A LULL IN THE CONFLICT—MORE SUPPLIES TO BE SENT TO PLEVNA—THE TURKS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.
LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1877.
From the statements of special correspondents concerning the operations in front and in rear of Plevna, it seems probable that the Turkish accounts are correct, that the garrison of Plevna was reinvigorated and reinforced, on the 23rd inst., by twenty battalions of infantry, two batteries of artillery, 2,000 cavalry and an immense quantity of food and ammunition. Several correspondents mention that rainy weather is impeding operations. Mr. Forbes, the correspondent of *The Daily News*, in front of Plevna says, since the day Gen. Skobeleff was driven from the redoubts he had captured, there has been no fighting of serious consequence. The Roumanians, however, have persisted in making useless assaults on the second Griviza redoubt. A Constantinople dispatch, however, says Osman Pasha reports three considerable engagements since the 12th inst., in all of which the Turks were victorious. Osman Pasha's position is now believed to be secure, and the impression at Constantinople and Sophia is that the Russians and Roumanians are withdrawing gradually from the attempt against Plevna.

Further supplies are being sent to Plevna. A telegram from Orhanie on Monday says: Another immense convey of provisions, munitions of war and forage, about 100,000 lbs. of flour, 100,000 lbs. of meat, 100,000 lbs. of other provisions, and other inhabitants of Plevna, who left the town when the Russians first advanced, are accompanying the convey. The road is reported to be entirely free of Russians as far as Dubatzi, at which place they hear Ahmed Pasha arrived. Plevna is now in a state of comparative security, and the Turkish forces are in a position to hold it in its advance, appear to have drawn off altogether and abandoned all idea of further intervening communication. The roads will be open to the rear, and the carriage of provisions and ammunition for any distance, an absolute impossibility. During the last week there have been no serious attacks on the Turkish position, and it is coming down with tropical violence. The inhabitants, accustomed to sit at the weather, are of opinion that the weather will be a means of judgment, and that there will be little more weather fit for campaigning. There is no necessity for the retention of a large force here at Plevna, and the Turkish forces are in a position to hold it in its advance, appear to have drawn off altogether and abandoned all idea of further intervening communication. The roads will be open to the rear, and the carriage of provisions and ammunition for any distance, an absolute impossibility. During the last week there have been no serious attacks on the Turkish position, and it is coming down with tropical violence. The inhabitants, accustomed to sit at the weather, are of opinion that the weather will be a means of judgment, and that there will be little more weather fit for campaigning. 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